

Yi 2
7400
F 20

Facts & documents on
moral derangement as
exemplified chiefly in murder
including newspaper but not
containing Judges Opinions

→ The 3 ¹/₂ M

[From the Reading Weekly Advertiser,
Aug 15.]

Most horrid Murder!—It falls very unfortunately to our lot to communicate one of the most barbarous and murderous acts ever committed by a monster in human shape. On Wednesday, the 12th inst. after four o'clock in the afternoon, a man named John Schild, in Alsace township, about 4 miles from this place, began with an axe to cut up every thing about and in the house, when his father who lived close by, hearing it, coming towards him, addressed him “John, John, what are you doing?” John turned upon his father with the axe, cut his father in the breast, when the father immediately turning round, and holding his breast retreated to the house—John pursued him, cut him down, chopped half of his head off, threw it from him, then cut his body open, tore out his entrails and heart—His mother approaching him and exclaiming, he cut her down in the very same manner, taking her bowels, heart and liver out, and threw it in the bake oven, which had just before been heated by the family to bake bread. A younger brother, being near by, this monster now made at him, with the axe, but the brother catching his arms, threw him down and fled—the monster setting a dog at him, who would not bite him, took the dog, chopped off his legs and threw him also into the bake oven, after which he set fire to the barn, which with all its contents, completely filled, was soon reduced to a heap of ashes. His wife in the mean time fled to the woods, where she lay all night under a tree. His brother in a little while after came back to the horrible scene of action, with some neighbors to whom the monster, after having thrown away his deadly weapon surrendered himself saying “I am the person who has done all this.” The monster was thereupon conveyed to the goal of his place, where he is now confined. A Coroner's Inquest was held over the mangled remains of the Parents of this savage monster! It is not in our power at present to add any thing more. We wished her to have passed it in silence—but something was expected.

On Derangement ⁱⁿ of the Will

~~I remark'd in the Lecture upon the human
mind that Two Opinions have divided the philoso-
phers and divines of the world, respecting the
Operations of the will. ^{It has been} ~~that~~ ^{by} ~~one set of them to act, and by the other to suppose~~ ^{that} ~~it acts freely, & the other from necessity.~~ ^{have}
~~I admit Both these Opinions &~~ ^{However}
~~neither both of these Opinions to be true, and~~
~~I confess at the same time, that I was unable~~
~~to explain or ever to comprehend this wonder-
ful Union of such opposite qualities in the
function, both Opinions ~~are~~ ^{be} ~~enclosed~~
~~some Editions & an~~ ^{was} ~~in~~ ^{the} ~~image~~
~~of his maker. Now this would not be the~~
~~case if there were not something mysterious~~
~~and incomprehensible in his the texture~~
~~and functions of his body and mind.~~
When~~~~

and fixations of his body and when
The will is affected by disease in
it acts without motive by a

✓ Indeed it would not be impossible from
this view of the will to consider it as a part of
~~the great muscular system~~ muscle, partaking
in every respect of the ~~disorders~~ of a muscular
disease.

✓ ^{en} The will is affected with a torpor
that

✓ I know ~~so~~ when the ~~passions~~ will becomes
through the ~~imperative~~ ~~incommensurability~~ vehicle of
vicious actions through the
instrumentality of the ~~passions~~, I
have called it moral derangement.

42

an
kind of involuntary power. Exactly the same
thing takes place in this disease of the will,
that occurs when the arm or foot is moved
without an act of the will, and ~~order~~ ^{even} in
Spite of it. The understanding is in this ~~case~~ ⁱⁿ a sound state, and all its operations are
performed in the most regular manner.

I was first struck with this disease in the
year 1795 and ~~described~~ ^{described} it in a letter to
Dr Priestly; It had ^{was in} a patient whose habits in
health were taciturn and reserved. In an
attack of fever he spoke constantly, and
communicated to his friends a minute
history of his private affairs as far as they
related to his property and good sense,
with ~~great~~ ^{great} correctness and good sense,
was doing so, that he was conscious he
was acting contrary to his habits, and in
~~an~~ ^{an} improper manner, but that

✓ I was led from this case to reflect upon
the conduct of persons in the last stage of
Hydrocephalia. with the perfect exercise of
their intellects, they ~~lose the power~~ lose
the command of their wills, or rather be-
come subject to it, and hence they some-
times advise their friends to avoid coming
near them, least they should bite them.
Again we observe the will to lose its free
agency in the debilitated state of the body in
which persons tell us they are unable to
converse and thus thoughts.

For a more particular account of
my ~~very~~ ^{of the} opinions upon this disease of the will
I beg leave to refer the reader to a lecture
delivered in the University of Edinburgh: the Study of
Intellect November 1810 upon the medical
Jurisprudence. I have ^{confined} the effects of
this disease in that lecture only to two
that the will when it loses its free agency
or becomes ^{acts} ~~overacted~~ in a convulsive

be could not help it. In the year 1802 or 3
I found this disease or convulsion in the
will was to had been taken notice of by Dr
Pinel in his treatise on Insanity & illustra-
-ted by the history of a striking instance of
it. ^{sometime} You see it in the Hydrocephalus in which
patients though perfectly sensible desire
their friends to keep at a distance from them
least they should bite them. ~~the patients are~~
~~much often~~ ^{as} see this ~~awful~~ disease much
often discourses itself in involuntary acts
of ~~harm~~ ^{outrage or} violence ^{by the} ~~to~~ other
persons who are afflicted with it upon them-
selves or others. ~~and~~ I was consulted in the
year 1808 by a citizen of the a neighbouring
State in a case of this disease which he
describes in the following words. Permit me

two acts, viz murder & theft.
~~murder has only in the ways that~~
have been mentioned, but in acts of ~~murder and theft~~ I have selected those two
symptoms of this moral disease
vices (for they are not vices) from, other
causes of its morbid effects ~~out of~~ of the will,
in order to rescue the persons affected with
them from the ~~hand~~ of cruel & bloody arm
of the law, and to ~~free~~ ^{under} them ^{the subjects of} ~~from~~ ^{the} ~~hands~~ ^{of} ~~of a physician~~
kind and lenient ^{several other} ~~hands~~ ^{of} ~~of a physician~~.

But there are ~~two other~~ ways in which
this ~~curse~~ disease in the will discovers
itself which ~~are not cognizable~~ ^{this are not cognizable by law;}
~~are not cognizable by law;~~ ^{these do not} Two of them are
lying, and drinking. I have known many
instances of persons of both sexes, of sound
understandings and several of uncommon
talents who were ~~addicted to~~ affected with this
lying disease in the will. It differs from what
ironical, - hyperbolical; excusative; boasting,

~~says (the gentleman who consulted me in his letter) to state to you the case of a young gentleman nearly related to me, & to request your advice in it. It will present to you a phenomenon rarely to be met with in your profession. He is harassed with constant apprehensions, that he will be irresistably urged to put an end to his own life. These apprehensions press upon him with such violence, that he is unable to apply to any business. He has just notions of Religion, nor is he affected with melancholy, nor with the least gloominess of mind, and he appears to enjoy good bodily health."~~

~~But this disease more frequently dis-
tresses itself in acts of ^{outwardly} ~~lonely~~ upon other
people.~~

Handwritten note by Mr

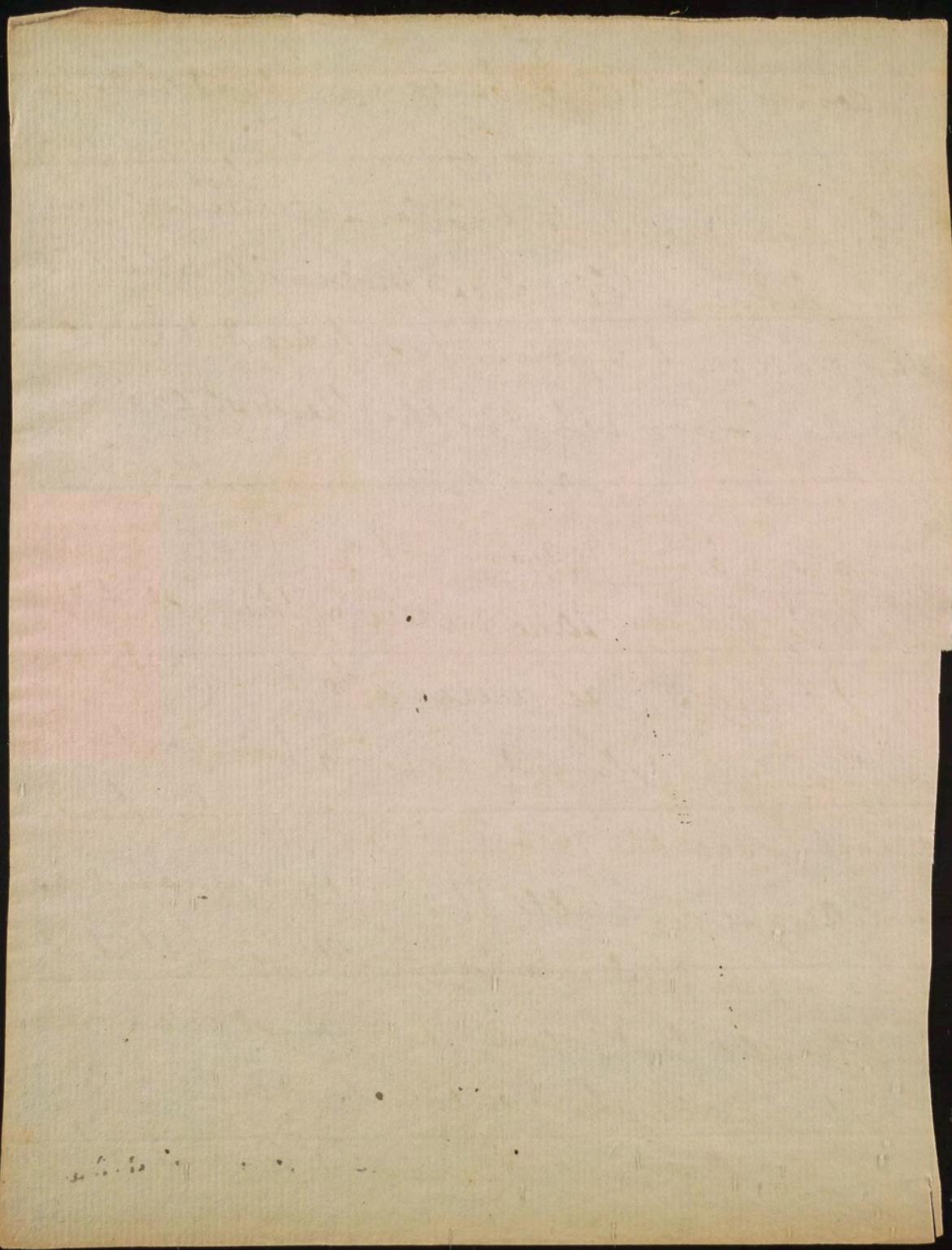
- fraudulent and malicious lying, impressing
more of the Objects of any of them, in view. Persons
thus deceived, cannot speak the truth upon any
subject, ~~They cannot~~ ^{nor} tell the same story twice in the
same way, ~~They cannot~~ ^{nor} describe any thing they
have seen in its true colors, or as it has appeared
to other people. They sometimes invent & tell things
that are probable, but more frequently they say
things that are ^{improbable} ~~incredible~~. ~~Some~~ of their falsehoods
are calculated to injure any body, but themselves.
It is a moral disease in their wills,

are calculated to injure any
with all this ~~adversity~~ ^{they are often amiable} disease in their wills,
inoffensive, and otherwise not bad members of
Society. It is required in childhood, & is then ~~especially~~ ^{more} ~~dangerous~~ ^{dangerous} to
like ~~this~~ certain muscular actions, ^{especially} ~~dangerous~~ ^{dangerous} in hunting by hand
An attachment to strong drink is at first the
effect of free agency. But from habit it takes
from necessity. Thus by mingling the
play ~~without the consequence of the~~ ^{from} ~~dangerous~~ ^{dangerous} ~~actions~~ ^{actions}
awkward gestures or looks
familiarities of certain persons we acquire the
familiarities to such a degree that are unable
to resist the propensity to ^{imitate} ~~discover them~~ that
persons who are devoted to strong drink, act from
necessity I infer from their being insatiable
by ~~desires~~ ^{desires} all the considerations which
+ how be and by an appeal to fear in childhood - the
is the 2nd in

The Case mentioned by Mr. Price is so nearly related to this, that I shall transcribe it into our Lecture. "I will just (says our Author) cite one instance of an exclusive lesion of the Will. It is that of a maniac whose symptoms appear to be totally inexplicable upon the principles of Locke & Condillac. His insanity was periodical. His paroxysms generally occurred after an interval of several months. The first symptom was a sensation of great heat in the umbilical region, which was felt to ascend progressively to the Chest, neck & face. To this succeeded a flushed countenance, redness of the eyes and great distension of the veins and arteries of the head. No sooner was the brain itself invaded, than the patient was suddenly seized with an irresistible propensity

Domestic affusion, friendships, reason - interest, reputation, property, and even Religion can suggest to them. There was a ^{citizen of this} ~~Philadelphia many years ago~~ ~~student~~ boy who died of intemperance & ~~lack~~ ^{lack} of decent spirits. When remonstrated with by his ~~father~~ ^{friend} ~~father~~ ^{physician} and urged to leave off drinking, he said "were a cannon loaded with a two and forty pound shot aimed at my breast, and a enemy of great ^{if I should} ~~moment~~ ^{power} placed in my hand, and were I assured that ~~the~~ ^{it} ~~moment~~ I drink that gun, that shot would be discharged thro' my body I could not help drinking it." The remedies for this disease, have hitherto been moral. In my inquiry into the baneful effects of admit. Spirits upon the body & mind, I have recommended several physical remedies for it. It is a disease of the body & not of the mind. It can therefore except be cured ^{original} ~~only~~ by remedies that act chiefly upon the body. go to p: 35 A, for an accⁿ of ⁱⁿ The reader is ref to my medical inquiries.

to commit acts of barbarity & bloodshed. Thus
 activated, he felt, as he afterwards informed me,
 a contest terrible to his conscience ^{arise} within
 him, between this dread propensity which it
 was not in his power to subdue, & the pro-
 found horror which the blackest crime
 of murder inspired. The memory, the ima-
gination & the judgment of this man were
perfectly sound. Take notice of this part of
 his history: "He declared to me (adds our
 author) very solemnly, during his confine-
 ment, that the murdering impulse, how-
 ever unaccountable it might appear, was
 no degree obedient to his will, and that it
 was sought to violate the nearest relation-
 ships he had in the world - that was the
 other says in a note, his wife, and to bury



in blood, the tenderest sympathies of his soul. He frequently repeated these declarations during his lucid intervals; when he likewise avowed to me, that he had conceived such a disgust with life, that he had several times attempted to put an end to it by suicide. "What impure" he would say, "can I be to murder the Governor of this house who treats me with so much kindness, nevertheless in my moments of fury, my propensity acknowledges no respect for his person, for I could then plunge my Dagger into his bosom, as soon as in that of any other man. It is to avoid the guilt of murdering my friend, that I am induced to attempt my own life."

But there are cases upon record in which

The following very singularly cruel unnatural murder, is given in a letter from Hamburg, dated the 27th March. 1804

" A person of the name of REUSE, a respectable school-master here, about 40 years of age, having a wife and five children, and possessing there with a competence, and every means of rendering himself and family happy, took occasion a few nights ago, whilst they all slept, to murder them in the most cruel and barbarous manner.

ALMON & BROWN beg leave to inform their
friends and business in general

REMOVAL.

April 3—1 No. 41, Spruce Street.
THOS. T. HEWSON,
No. 32, South Sixth Street.

The valuable Farm called Bellmead, late the property of William Hewton deceased, late the
estate in the County of Bristol, in the County of
Bucks, within one mile of the Post road to
New York, containing two hundred and twenty
acres, eveny of which are young thriving wood,
thirty barn meadow, the remainder good arable
land, The house is on the premises a good stone
hanging house with two parlours a kitchen and store
room on the first floor, five bed chambers in the
second story, two galleries and a loft above; there
are good stables, two garrets and a loft above; there
is a good barn under the whole. The farm
of the house contains a very fine view of the city of
Bridgeman, the river Delaware, and a large tract
of interminating meadow. A pump of the well
with friends at the kitchen door. The milk house
is in a very early stage. There are on the
main premises a farm house. There are on the
rooms, barns, outhouses, and other outbuildings
the whole in good order and well secured. For
further particulars apply to Mr. M. Betts, one of the
place, DAVID CALDWELL,

For Sale, number of years, that old estate-house, with floors and ceiling
at No. 90, north Second-street, between Main-street and Compiling
street. Intermediate position with
house in Midvalley, between
Main-street and Compiling-street.

part of the estate is liable for будиме losses. The purchaser may have the whole together, or if more purchases, enquire on the premises, or of Mr. Thomas Armar, Philadelphia. May 9-9

afterwards,
versally regre

1601. HORRID MURDER.

The recent murder of Ira Lane, who was murdered on the 27th ult. aged seven years, by David Williams aged 29, both

Aug 14 - 1
No. 339, *Frances*
Just received,
by
Frances
which will be told on low terms by the people
MADRAS & PUNJABAT HEADS.
Also, a few tanks of
CHOCOES, MUSLINS, DIMITES, ETC.
Arrived
from London, an elegant
club, the
GUEST & Duncer,
package, by

French & *Wittlings* by Sale, for
A fine quantity of old paper,
Stationery, writing and ledger paper, with
30000 printed bags,
50000 boxes of goods well afforded,
120000 lb. of Pepper,
600000 lb. of Sugar,
from Dilettet, containing all
the cargo of the ship *Ganges*, except Calender
Bengal Goods.

FROM the ship *Prestmont*, just arrived from
LONDON, bring a set of Robert Wain's whale
ISRSOON WINN in pipes and glass.

For Sale, **BY** the Publisher,
GRANDY in pipes,
LA FRITE WINES, in cases of 2 dozen each.

This convulsive, or involuntary action of the will has ~~occurred to those~~ produced both murder and suicide. I shall ~~read~~ ^{select} a few of them which from among many that I have met with in the course of my reading & ~~conversations with~~ upon this subject.

UTICA, (N. Y.) September 2.
1808

MURDER AND SUICIDE.
Wednesday last, Mrs. Sarah Halleck, Mr. Henry Halleck, of Westmoreland, murdered all her children, four in number, and killed herself. No cause can be assigned for her unnatural and barbarous

In the forenoon she visited her neighbors, and was apparently sane in health and spirits. Mr. Halleck, who was absent the whole day, returned in the evening and found his house desecrated, was mangled, and the bodies of his wife and children, mangled and lifeless, were found in an adjoining cornfield. The children were all daughters, the eldest aged 19 years, and the youngest an infant of 19 months.

F. 2.

The 4th and last instance I shall mention of the dreadful effects of insanity, or diseased action in the will is related by Dr. Gall. He tells us, a certain Catherine Leigher of Vienna murdered her child. She instantly confessed her crime, was tried & acquitted probably from a suspicion of insanity. She became pregnant soon afterwards on purpose she said that she might have another object upon which she might

The following very singularly cruel unnatural murder, is given in a letter from Hamburg, dated the 27th March. **1804**

"A person of the name of REUSE, a respectable school-master here, about 40 years of age, having a wife and five children, and possessing there with a competence, and every means of rendering himself and family happy, took occasion a few nights ago, whilst they all slept, to murder them in the most cruel and barbarous manner.

"On the day preceding this horrid catastrophe, Reuse was, with some friends and the whole of his family on pleasure at Wansbeck, a pleasant village a few miles from Hamburg. About nine in the evening they all returned to town; and between the hours of one and four next morning, it is believed, he had been employed in the horrid work of massacring all his family!

"The eldest, a girl about 16 years of age, from the condition she was in when found in the morning, appeared to have struggled severely with this monster in human form, as she had received many cuts and stabs in different parts of her body. During the awful conflict, long had she, doubtless, petitioned for mercy—but in vain; determined on his sanguinary purpose, and equally callous to the feelings and inaccessible to the last cries of humanity, he had, by dint of perseverance, succeeded in almost severing her head from her body. His wife and the other four children, which were boys, had their necks cut nearly asunder, it is supposed while asleep, leaving not a spark of life in any of them, except the youngest, who survived in the agonies of death, about five hours. What is shocking to remark concerning the child last mentioned, (as it proves him capable of deliberate discrimination) is, that to effect his cruel purpose, and complete the massacre, he had taken this, his youngest child, out of bed from between two children he had for tuition belonging to a merchant.

"Early in the morning he left the house, desiring the servant not to awake her mistress, or any of the family, till he returned. The gates of the city opening at an early hour, he skulked into the most retired part of the ramparts, where he made a slight attempt to cut his own throat; and had laid down on his face, by some water, endeavouring to bleed gently to death.

"The horrid transaction was, however, soon discovered, and reported through the city.—And in the afternoon of the same day, two gentlemen who were out sporting, came to the place where Reuse was laid; and finding him in the situation already described, enquired if he was the wretch who had murdered his family in the morning? He answered in the affirmative, at the same time begging for some water to drink, which was refused him. He was then taken; and at the dead hour of the night, (to secure him from the vengeance of the people) he was conveyed to his own house, to behold the awful scene, in order to obtain, if possible, a confession of the motives which induced him to commit an act of such singular barbarity; but he assigned no other reason for his conduct, than the losing of a trifling lawsuit, and the preposterous idea of love to his family, which, he said, prompted him to save them from the direful consequences.

"It is, however, remarkable, that previous to the commission of this sanguinary act, he had never evinced any symptoms of insanity.

"Having property, he was confined in a comfortable prison, where he spent his time in playing at cards and other amusements.

"P. S. On Monday the 19th of March, Reuse was racked by a wheel, which came down 18 times on his neck, arms, and limbs, &c. it was a shocking sight!"

afterwards,
versally rega

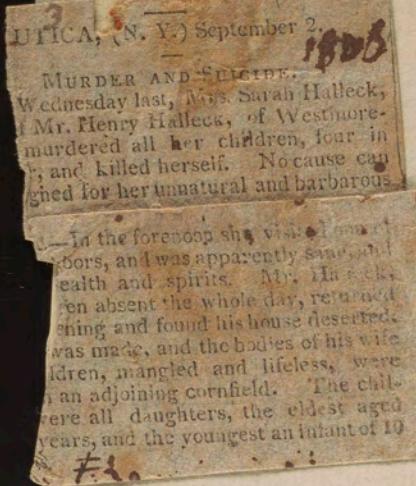
1604. HORRID MURDER.

The recent murder of Ira Lane, who was murdered on the 27th ult. aged seven years, by David Williams, aged 29, both of the town of Milton and County of Cayuga, New-York state, depicts the depravity of the human heart, and the imbecility of the human mind, in so impressive a manner as to leave no doubt, that without the protection of Divine Providence, man, left to himself becomes his own destroyer. The circumstances attending this inhuman and awful murder, are marked in so peculiar a manner, as to disarm the vain boast of self sufficiency; and if this atrocious act is duly considered, will direct us to look up to that God from whom we have our being, as our shield and defence from the seductive snares of our frail and depraved natures. The circumstances which attended the awful catastrophe are as follow: The said David Williams, when examined before the magistrates, after committing the horrid deed, declared that he was tired of existence, and determined to rid himself of the burthen of life—and at first determined to committ suicide; but the fear of a future punishment after this life, and self murder being an offence against the Supreme Being, that, if he died instantly he would have no time for repentance, therefore thought, if he killed another person he must necessarily undergo the forms of law before execution, which would afford him an opportunity for repentance.—After abandoning the idea of self murder, for the reasons above stated, he sent for a young women of his acquaintance, in the neighbourhood, to come to his father's house to see him (the day he committed the deed) or it would be too late, after, that, for the purpose he had in view, by requesting the interview. She having refused to come, he then determined to kill the first person that came in his way. Shortly after the refusal of the young woman being made known to him, the unfortunate Ira Lane, a neighbour's child, was going home from school, and saw William, with a gun in his hand, near the house of his (William's) father, and familiarly asked him if he was going to shoot a hawk? Williams replied in the affirmative, and instantly discharged his gun at the boy, which slightly wounded him in the abdomen—after which he carried the boy into the house, and laid him on a bed. The boy called for his father—Williams told him he would go and call him, but went for his axe, bringing it concealed behind him. The boy having followed him, he took him a second time and put him to bed, and then struck him three blows with the edge of his axe, aiming at his neck, the two first missing the same, mangled his face prodigiously, but the third cut off his head; after which Williams retired within a wood near the fatal spot awaiting for his pursuers, who shortly after came up to him. At their approach he made no attempt to escape, but surrendered himself without resistance. When being carried before a magistrate, he confessed the act, and assigned the foregoing reasons as the cause, exhibiting no signs of sorrow or confusion for what he had done. He was committed to Canandaigua goal, there to await the sitting of the Supreme Court. On being asked, if he was condemned to be hung, would he wish to be reprieved, he answered in the negative, but said he wished not to be tried till he had time to repent.—The reason he assigned for selecting the child for the victim, was his being young and innocent, and needed no time for repentance.

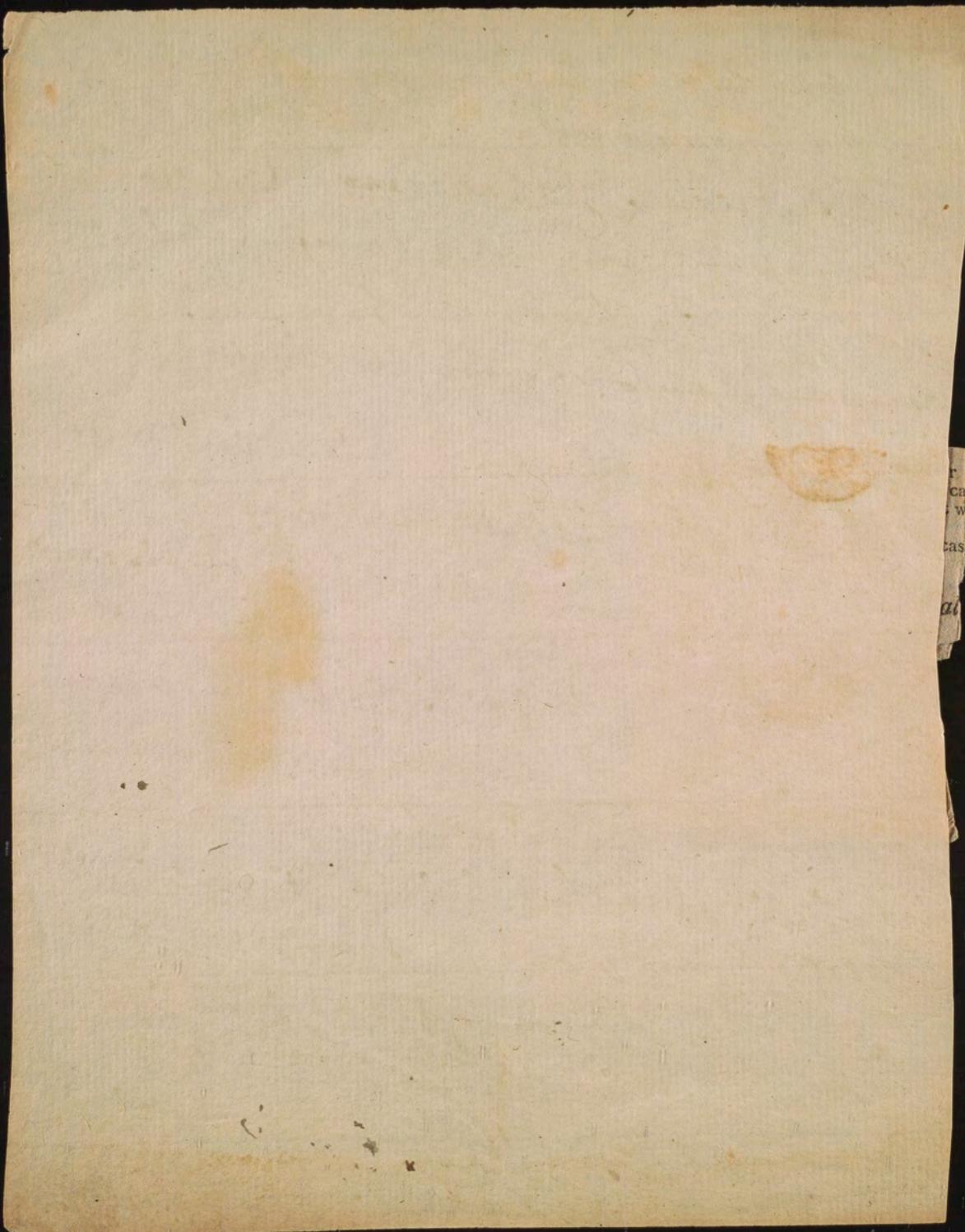
Three things we infer from this monstrous deed, from the conduct of the murderer—First, the frailty of human reason—Secondly, the total depravity of the human heart—Thirdly, a belief in a future state, having a great influence upon the most abandoned, deter from the commission of crimes.—Take away the idea of future punishment, and the influence of religion on the human mind, and our eye would often behold murders suicides, and every species of crimes, and sink man far below the brute creation.

The Indian executed in the same country for murder assigned the same reason for committing the act.—It is worthy of remark, in favour of the population of the

This convulsive, or involuntary action of the will has ~~produced~~ ^{select} two or produced both murder and suicide. I shall ~~read~~ ^{select} a few of them which from among many that I have met with in the course of my reading ~~in~~ ^{to} conversation with upon this subject.



The 4th and last instance I shall mention of the dreadful effects of insanity on diseased action in the will is related by Dr. Gall. He tells us, a certain Catharine Leichter of Vienna murdered her child. She instantly confessed her crime, was tried, and acquitted probably from a suspicion of insanity. She became pregnant soon afterwards and before she said that she might have another object upon which she might



24

they have done, and ~~in~~ sometimes not only
surrender themselves upon to justice, but
Demand its utmost rigor. ~~I~~ admit that
~~some~~ persons have been ~~condemned~~ as taken away
the lives life and particularly to punish
these acts of a diseased, or deranged will
by death is as cruel as it would be to
punish the same acts in the same way
in a person who laboured under a deranged
understanding. ~~Do~~ it is not what should
we say to see a ^{a napionate} surgeon cut off an arm
or a leg because in its convulsive motions
it overset a tractable, or injured a child?

It is equally cruel and absurd to ~~take away~~
~~kill~~ a fellow creature by law for destroying a
~~the life of a fellow creature to destroy taking~~
away the life, under the influence of a
deranged state of the will. — I admit that

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and faint smudges. A vertical dark strip runs along the right edge of the page, possibly representing the binding or a tear in the original document. The rest of the page is empty and white.

30

some persons have taken away the life of a fellow creature, and particularly of a child in the most deliberate manner in order to expose themselves to the death by law inferring it the crime of murder, especially of an innocent child, to be less than that of suicide. Such persons should be considered in a state of intellectual derangement, & should be ~~not~~ committed to the care of a physician, instead of being cruelly condemned to end their days by the hands of an executioner. —

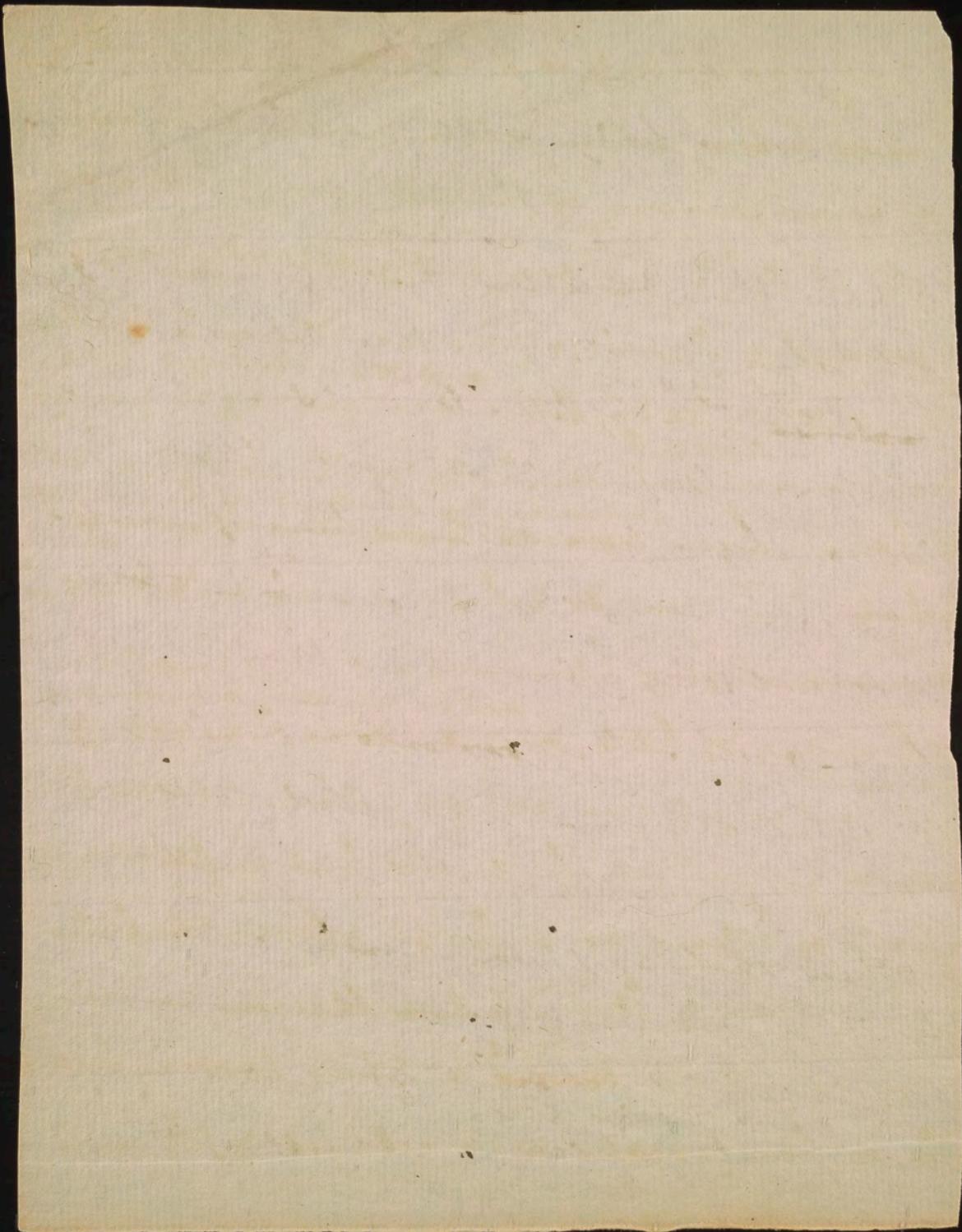
For derangement of the Will, No mental remedies are of sufficient force without the aid of bleeding, purging and low diet. They ~~were~~ perfectly cured the young Gentleman ~~whose~~ in whose case

J
wile
the
vis
dis
and
wh
wi
the
idin
wh
to D
fr
ber
Dor

31

I read to you, and he now enjoys good health of body, with peace & clearness of mind.

I have thus ^{taken notice of} described ^{the} arrangement of the will, when its involuntary actions tend to ^{the taking away} ~~the destruction~~ ^{violence} of life. But it sometimes discovers itself in another way, that is in acts of theft. We read and hear of persons who cannot go into a house ~~& take away~~ without taking something that is not their own. There ~~exists~~ is an ^{one} & repulsive idiosyncrasy in many people to things which have nothing offensive in them to others, such as cheese, - meat and certain fruits and vegetables. In like manner there is an attractive idiosyncrasy in ^{to certain things} some people, which is not felt by others,



32

and particularly to things of trifling nature.
~~Property~~ ~~Theft~~ when taken under the influence
of derangement of the will, for I will not
call it theft - is generally attended with the
following circumstances. 1 It is taken by
and often in high rank.
persons in easy circumstances & young
in Scotland
noblemen and the Sister of the Lord Mayor
of Edin^r: were ^{universally spoken of as the} subjects of
while this malady while I was a student in
the ~~Divine~~ College of Edinburg. 2 The masters
taken are of little or no value, the young
noblemen seldom took any thing from the
houses in which he visited but a penknife,
pair of Scissars, or a Ladys glove. The Sister
of the Mayor of Edin^r: when she ~~would~~ ^{take}
now and then ~~had~~ a silver spoon, but
how her Disease was relieved if she could

are
the
you
or
per
he
had
he
in
re
mu

will
vis
con
cun

only pocket a pair of bread. 3 no ~~process~~
 are taken to ~~exact those acts from~~
 this acts, nor even to conceal them. A
 gentleman of sound & family in this city
 one went into a grocers store & filled his
 pockets with nutmegs. The next day
 he distributed them among all the
 ladies of his acquaintance by which means
 he was detected, but not exposed until a
^{another} ^{Discovering indeed} ~~negligent~~ ~~paroxysm of his~~ ⁿ ~~made it~~
 necessary to make it public.

I have never had a patient afflicted
 with this form of derangement in the
 will, but I have no doubt physical remedies
 combined with such as are moral, would
 cure it.

on
the
so
far
is
the
con
ni
at
off
to
rea
me
a

habits of ³⁴

How far intemperance in eating and drinking, and certain other vices may be the & effects of the will to ~~bring~~ ^{is} becoming so irresistible ~~as~~ to losing its free agency from protracted indulgences of them, this is not the place to determine. I would only observe, when they are persisted in with the common circumstances that constitute their criminality, they should not exempt the perpetrators of them from punishment. The loss of ^{their} free agency should rather aggravate than palliate their offenses. Our laws show no tenderness to crimes produced by the temporary derangement of ~~has~~ the understanding by means of strong drink, ~~and~~ especially if a habit the loss of free agency, and the

~~torpor as to lose~~
~~insensibility as to all sensibility to~~
sensations, and to become incapable of
acting either freely or from necessity. In
this respect it resembles a paralytic
limb.

temporary loss of reason are both alike
classifiable upon the effects of fully origi-
-nally voluntary, and should alike expose
to discipline and punishment.

~~A, Besides the disease in the will which
has been described,
an involuntary action of the will, but
it is subject to such a degree of debility, and
there is no disorder of the will which de-
serves our notice in this place. So far
from acting involuntarily, it does not
act at all. It has no free agency, &
it is ~~so~~ so insensible to the stimulus of
motives, that it does not act at all.
In short, it becomes ^{as} partially, or com-
pletely paralytic, as ~~most~~ ^{a paralytic} limb.
We sometimes say of persons who are led
by their friends, that "they have no will
of their own". This is strictly true. If~~

